

3504a
England Divines assembly
Grounds and Principles
OF
RELIGION

Contained in

A Shorter CATECHISM

(According to the Advice of
the Assembly of DIVINES
sitting at *Westminster.*)

To be used throughout the
Kingdom of *England*, and
Dominion of *Wales*.

The PROOFS

Carefully Corrected and Amended.

L O N D O N,

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(3)

T O

The Right Honourable

T H E

LORDS and COMMONS

Assembled in

PARLIAMENT.

The humble Advice of the
ASSEMBLY of DIVINES

Sitting at Westminster.

Concerning

A Shorter Catechism:

With the *Proofs* thereof out of the *Scripture*.

Quest. 1.

What is the chief End of Man?

A. Man's chief End is to glorifie *a* 1 Cor. 10. 31.
God, *a* and to enjoy him for *b* ever. Rom. 11. 36.

Q. 2. What Rule hath God given to direct *b* Psal. 73. 34.
us how we may glorifie and enjoy him? to the end.

A. The word of God, which is contained
in the Scriptures of the Old and New *c* 2 Tim. 3. 16.
Testament, is the only Rule to direct us how *Eph. 2. 20.*
we may glorifie and enjoy *d* him. *d* 1 Job 1. 2, 3.

Q. 3. What do the Scriptures principally *e* 2 Tim. 4. 3.
teach? and 3. 16.

A. The Scriptures principally teach what *f* Job. 4. 24.
Man is to believe concerning God, and *g* Exod. 3. 14.
what God requires of *e* Man. *h* Psal. 147. 5

Q. 4. What is God?

A. God is a *f* Spirit *g* infinite, *b* eternal, *k* Apoc. 5. 15.
and *i* unchangeable in his *k* being, *l* wisdom, *l* Exod. 34. 5, 7.

A 2

power,

m Ps. 147. 5. m power, n holiness, justice, goodnesse & o truth
n Rev. 4. 8.

Q. 5. *Are there more Gods than one?*

o Exod. 34. 6, 7. A. There is but one only, the living and
p Deut. 6. 4. true p God.

Jer. 10. 10. Q. 6. *How many Persons are there in the
God-head?*

A. There are three persons in the God
head, the Father, the Son, and the Holy
Ghost, and these three are one God, the

q 1 Job. 5. 7. same in substance, equal in power and q glory

Mat. 28. 19. Q. 7. *What are the Decrees of God?*

A. The Decrees of God are his Eternal
purpose according to the Counsel of his Will
whereby for his own glory, he hath fore

r Eph. 1. 4, 11, ordained whatsoever comes to r pass.

12.

Q. 8. *How doth God execute his Decrees?*

Rom. 9. 22, 23. A. God executeth his Decrees in the
* Rev. 4. 11. works of Creation * and Providence. ||

|| Dan. 4. 35. Q. 9. *What is the work of Creation?*

A. The work of Creation is God's making
all things of nothing by the word of his power
in the space of six days, and all very good.

f Gen. 1. chap.

Heb. 11. 3.

Q. 10. *How did God create Man?*

A. God created Man, Male and Female
after his own Image, in knowledge, righte-
ousness, and holiness, with dominion over
the r Creatures.

1 Gen. 1. 26,
27, 28.

Col. 3. 10.

Q. 11. *What are God's works of Providence?*

Eph. 4. 24.

A. God's works of Providence are his
most n holy, w wise, and x powerful preserv-
ing and governing all his Creatures, and all
their y Actions.

u Psal. 145. 17.

w Psal. 104. 24.

Psal. 28. 29.

x Heb. 1. 3.

y Psal. 103. 19.

Q. 12. *What special act of Providence doth
God exercise towards Man in the Estate where
in he was created?*

Mat. 10. 29,

30, 31.

A. When God had created Man he entred
into

into a Covenant of life with him, upon condition of perfect obedience, forbidding him to eat of the Tree of Knowledge of good and evil, upon pain of γ death.

z Gal. 3. 12.

Q. 13. Did our first Parents continue in the Estate wherein they were created?

Gen. 2. 17.

A. Our first Parents being left to the freedom of their own will, fell from the Estate wherein they were created by sinning against a God.

a Gen. 3. 6, 7,

Q. 14. What is sin?

8. 13.

A. Sin is any want of conformity unto, or transgression of the Law of b God.

Eccles. 7. 29.

Q. 15. What was the sin whereby our first Parents fell from the estate wherein they were created?

b 1 John 3. 4.

A. The sin whereby our first Parents fell from the estate wherein they were created, was the eating of the forbidden c fruit.

c Gen 3. 6, 7, 8,

Q. 16. Did all Mankind fall in Adam's first transgression?

12.

A. The Covenant being made with Adam, not only for himself but for his posterity, all mankind descending from him by ordinary generation, sinned in him, and fell with him in his first d transgression.

d Gen. 1. 28. &

Q. 17. Into what estate did the fall bring mankind?

2. 16, 17.

A. The fall brought mankind into an estate of sin and e misery.

Rom. 5. 18.

Q. 18. Wherein consists the sinfulness of that Estate wherinto Man fell?

22.

A. The sinfulness of that estate wherinto Man fell; consists in the guilt of Adam's first sin, the want of original righteousness, and corruption of his whole nature, which is & 3. & 10. commonly called Original sin, together with Eph. 2. 1. all actual transgressions which proceed from Psal. 51. 5. of it.

e Rom. 5. 12.

f Rom. 5. 19.

& 3. & 10.

Eph. 2. 1.

Psal. 51. 5.

A 3

Q. 19. Mat. 15. 19.

Q. 19. What is the misery of that Estate whereinto Man fell?

A. All mankind by their fall lost Communion with *g* God, are under his wrath and curse, and so made liable to all miseries in this life, to death it self, and to the pains of Hell for *i* ever.

Q. 20. Did God leave all mankind to perish in the state of sin and misery?

A. God having out of his meer good pleasure, from all eternity elected some to everlasting *t* life, did enter into a covenant of grace to deliver them out of the state of sin and misery to bring them into a state of Salvation, by a *l* Redeemer.

Q. 21. Who is the Redeemer of God's Elect?

A. The only Redeemer of God's Elect, is *m* the Lord Jesus *m* Christ, who being the eternal Son of God, became *n* Man, and so was and continues to be God and Man, in two distinct natures, and one Person for *o* ever.

Q. 22. How did Christ, being the Son of God, become Man?

A. Christ the Son of God became Man by taking to himself a *p* true body, and a reasonable *q* soul; being conceived by the power of the Holy Ghost, in the Womb of the Virgin Mary, and born of her *r* without *s* sin.

Q. 23. What Offices doth Christ execute as our Redeemer?

A. Christ as our Redeemer executeth the Office of a Prophet, of a Priest, and of a King, both in his estate of Humiliation and Exaltation.

Q. 24. How doth Christ execute the Office of a Prophet?

A. The

A. Christ executeth the Office of a Prophet, in revealing to us by his word and spirit the will of God for our *u*salvation.

u *John* 1. 18.

Q. 25. How doth Christ execute the Office of a Priest?

1 *Pet.* 1. 10,

11, 12.

A. Christ executeth the Office of a Priest in his once offering up of himself a Sacrifice to satisfy Divine *w* Justice, and reconcile us to *x* God, and in making continual intercession for *y* us.

w *John* 13. 15;

and 20. 21.

x *Heb.* 9. 14. 28.

Q. 20. How doth Christ execute the Office of a King?

Heb. 2. 17.

y *Heb.* 7. 24, 25.

A. Christ executeth the Office of a King, in subduing us to *z* himself, in ruling, and defending *b* us, and in restraining and conquering all his and our *c* Enemies.

Acts 15. 14,

15. 16.

b *Isa.* 33. 22.

c *1* *Cor.* 15. 25.

Q. 27. Wherein did Christ's Humiliation consist?

Ps. 110. per

A. Christ's Humiliation consisted in his being born, and that in a low *d* condition, made under the *e* Law, undergoing the miseries of this *f* life, the wrath of *g* God, and the cursed death of the *b* Cross, in being *i* buried, and continuing under the power of death for a *k* time.

totum.

d *Luke* 2. 7.

e *Gal.* 4. 4.

f *Heb.* 12. 29.

Isa. 53. 2, 3.

g *Luke* 27. 44.

Mat. 27. 46.

Q. 28. Wherein consists Christ's Exaltation?

h *Phil.* 2. 8.

A. Christ's Exaltation consisteth in his rising again from the dead on the third *l* day, in ascending up into *m* Heaven, and sitting at the right hand of God the *n* Father, and in coming to judge the world at the last *o* day.

i *1* *Cor.* 15. 4.

k *Act.* 2. 24, 25,

26, 27, 31.

l *1* *Cor.* 15. 4.

m *Mar.* 16. 19.

n *Eph.* 5. 20.

o *Act.* 1. 11.

Q. 29. How are we made partakers of the Redemption purchased by Christ?

and 17. 31.

A. We are made partakers of the Redemption purchased by Christ; by the effectual application of it to *p* us, by his holy *q* spirit.

p *Tit.* 3. 5, 6.

q *Joh.* 1. 11, 12.

Q. 30. How doth the Spirit apply to us the Redemption purchased by Christ?

A.

A. The Spirit applieth to us the Redemption purchased by Christ, by working Faith in us, and thereby uniting us to Christ in our effectual calling.

1 Eph. 1. 13, 14.

1 Eph. 2. 8.

Eph. 3. 17.

1 Cor. 1. 9.

2 Tbes. 2. 13, 14.

2 Tim. 1. 9.

1 Act. 2. 37.

1 Act. 26. 18.

1 Ezk. 36. 26,

27.

1 Job. 5. 44, 55.

Phil. 2. 13.

2 Rom. 8. 30.

1 Eph. 1. 5, 7.

1 Cor. 1. 26, 30.

1 Ro. 3. 24, 25.

and 4. 6, 7, 8.

2 Cor. 5. 19, 21.

1 Rom. 5. 17,

18, 19.

1 Gal. 2. 16.

Phil. 3. 9.

Q. 31. What is effectual Calling?

A. Effectual calling is the work of God's

Spirit, whereby convincing us of our sin and

misery, enlightening our minds in the know-

ledge of *w* Christ, and renewing our *x* wills,

he doth persuade and enable us *y* to embrace

Jesus Christ freely offer'd to us in the Gospel.

Q. 32. What benefits do they that are effectually

called, partake of in this life?

A. They that are effectually called, do in

this life partake of *z* Justification, *a* Adop-

tion, Sanctification, and the several benefits

which in this life do either accompany, or

flow from *b* them.

Q. 33. What is Justification?

A. Justification is an Act of *c* God's free

Grace, & herein he pardoneth all our sins,

and accepteth us as righteous in his sight,

only for the righteousness of Christ imputed

to *e* us, and received by faith *f* alone.

Q. 34. What is Adoption?

A. Adoption is an act of God's free Grace,

whereby we are received into the number,

and have a right to all the privileges of the

Sons of *g* God.

Q. 35. What is Sanctification?

A. Sanctification is the work of God's free

Grace, whereby we are renewed in the

whole Man, after the Image *i* of God, and

are enabled more and more to die unto sin,

and live unto righteousness.

Q. 36. What are the benefits which in this Life

1 Eph. 1. 13, 14.

1 Job. 6. 37, 39.

1 Eph. 2. 8.

Eph. 3. 17.

1 Cor. 1. 9.

2 Tbes. 2. 13, 14.

2 Tim. 1. 9.

1 Act. 2. 37.

1 Act. 26. 18.

1 Ezk. 36. 26,

27.

1 Job. 5. 44, 55.

Phil. 2. 13.

2 Rom. 8. 30.

1 Eph. 1. 5, 7.

1 Cor. 1. 26, 30.

1 Ro. 3. 24, 25.

and 4. 6, 7, 8.

2 Cor. 5. 19, 21.

1 Rom. 5. 17,

18, 19.

1 Gal. 2. 16.

Phil. 3. 9.

1 Job. 3. 1.

1 Job. 1. 12, 13.

1 Rom. 8. 17.

2 Tbes. 2. 13.

1 Eph. 4. 24.

1 Rom. 8. 1.

do accompany, or flow from Justification, Adoption and Sanctification?

A. The benefits which in this life do accompany or flow from Justification, Adoption and Sanctification, are assurance of God's love, peace of conscience, joy in the Holy Ghost, increase of grace, and perseverance therein to the end. *Rom. 5. 1, 5. Rom. 14. 17. Prov. 4. 18.*

Q. 37. What benefits do believers receive from Christ at their death? *Job. 5. 13. 1 Pet. 1. 5.*

A. The souls of believers are at their death made perfect in holiness, and do immediately pass into glory, and their bodies being still united to Christ, do rest in their graves till the resurrection. *Heb. 12. 23. 2 Cor. 5. 1, 6, 8. Psal. 1. 23. 1 Thes. 4. 14.*

Q. 38. What benefits do believers receive from Christ at the Resurrection? *Isa. 57. 2. Job 19. 26, 27.*

A. At the Resurrection, believers being raised up to glory, shall be openly acknowledged, and acquitted in the day of judgment, and made perfectly blessed in full enjoyment of God, to all Eternity. *1 Cor. 15. 43. Mat. 25. 23. Mat. 10. 32. 1 Job. 3. 2. 1 Cor. 13. 12.*

Q. 39. What is the duty that God requires of man? *1 Thes. 4. 17.*

A. The duty which God requires of Man, is obedience to his revealed will. *Mic. 6. 8.*

Q. 40. What did God at first reveal to Man for the rule of his obedience? *1 Sam. 15. 2.*

A. The rule which God at first revealed to Man for his obedience, was the Moral Law. *Rom. 7. 14.*

Q. 41. Where is the Moral Law summarily comprehended? *15. & 18. 5.*

A. The Moral Law is summarily comprehended in the ten Commandments. *Deut. 10. 4.*

Q. 42. What is the sum of the ten Commandments? *Mat. 19. 17.*

A. The sum of the ten Commandments is, to love the Lord our God with all our hearts,

with all our soul, with all our strength, & with
 d *Mat.* 22. 37, all our mind, & our neighbour as our d selves
 38, 39, 40.

Q. 43. *What is the Preface to the Ten Com-
 mandments?*

A. The Preface to the Ten Command-
 e *Exod.* 20. 2. ments is in these words, *e I am the Lord thy
 God, which have brought thee out of the Land
 of Egypt, out of the House of Bondage.*

Q. 44. *What did the Preface to the Ten
 Commandments teach us?*

A. The Preface to the Ten Commandments
 teacheth us, that because God is the Lord
 and our God and Redeemer, therefore we
 f *Luk.* 1. 74, 75. are bound to keep all his f Commandments.

Q. 45. *Which is the first Commandment?*

A. The first Commandment is, [Thou g shalt
 i *Pet.* 1. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19. have no other Gods before me.]

Q. 46. *What is required in the first Com-
 mandment?*

A. The first Commandment requireth us
 to know and acknowledge God to be the on-
 h i *Chr.* 28. 9. ly true God, and our b God, and to worship
Deut. 26. 17. and glorifie him i accordingly.

Q. 47. *What is forbidden in the first Com-
 mandment?*

A. The first Commandment forbiddeth the
 k *Psal.* 14. 1. k denying, or not worshipping and glorify-
 l *Rom.* 1. 20. ing the true l God, as God, and our m God,
 m *Psal.* 18. 10, and the giving that worship and n glory to
 11. any other, which h is due to him alone.

Q. 48. *What are we especially taught by these
 words, Before me, in the first Commandment?*

A. These words, *Before me*, in the first Com-
 mandment, teach us, that God seeth all
 things, taketh notice, and is much displeased
 o *Ezek.* 8. 5. with the sin of having any other o God.

to the end.

Q. 49.

Q. 49. Which is the second Commandment?

A. The second Commandment is, [Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven Image, or any likeness of any thing that is in the heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth; thou shalt not bow down thy self to them, nor serve them, for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, visiting the iniquities of the Fathers upon the Children, unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me, and shew mercy unto thousands of them that love me and keep my Commandments. p]

p Exod. 20. 4.

Q. 50. What is required in the second Commandment?

A. The second Commandment requireth the receiving, observing and keeping pure and entire all such Religious Worship and Ordinances, as God hath appointed in his Word.

q Deut. 32. 46.

Q. 51. What is forbidden in the second Commandment?

Mat. 23. 20.

Acts 2. 42.

A. The second Commandment forbiddeth the Worshipping of God by Images, or any other way, not appointed in his Word.

Deut. 4. 15.

16, 17, 18, 19.

Q. 52. What are the Reasons annexed to the second Commandment?

Exod. 32. 5, 8.

Deut. 12. 31.

A. The Reasons annexed to the second Commandment, are God's Sovereignty over us, his propriety in us, and the zeal he hath to his own Worship.

32.

Pf. 95. 2, 3, 5.

u Pf. 145. 11.

Q. 53. Which is the third Commandment?

w Exod. 34. 13,

A. The third Commandment is, [Thou shalt not take the Name of the Lord thy God in vain, for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that takes his Name in vain.]

14.

x Exod. 20. 7.

Q. 54. What is required in the third Commandment?

A. The

Pfal. 29. 2.

(12)

y Mai. 6. 9.

Deut. 28. 58.

z Psal. 68. 4.

a Rev. 15. 3, 4.

b Mal. 1. 11, 14.

Ecclef. 5. 1.

c Ps. 138. 1, 2.

d Job 36. 24.

e Mal. 1. 6, 7,

12. and 2. 2.

A. The third Commandment requireth the holy and reverend use of God's *y* Names, *z* Titles, *a* Attributes, *b* Ordinances, *c* Word, and *d* Works.

Q. 55. *What is forbidden in the third Commandment?*

A. The third Commandment forbiddeth all *e* prophaning and abusing of any thing whereby God makes himself known.

Q. 56. *What is the reason annexed to the third Commandment?*

A. The reason annexed to the third Commandment is, that however the breaker of this Commandment may escape punishment from Men, yet the Lord our God will not suffer them to escape his righteous *f* Judgment.

1 Sam. 2. 12,

17. and 22. 29.

1 Sam. 3. 13.

De. 28. 58, 59.

Q. 57. *Which is the fourth Commandment?*

A. The fourth Commandment is, [*Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy; six days shalt thou labour and do all thy work; but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God, in it thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy man servant, nor thy maid-servant, nor thy camel, nor the stranger that is within thy gates; for in six days the Lord made Heaven and Earth, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day, wherefore the Lord blessed the Sabbath-day and hallowed it.*]

g Exod. 20. 8,

9, 10, 11.

Q. 58. *What is required in the fourth Commandment?*

A. The fourth Commandment requireth the keeping holy to God such set times as he hath appointed in his Word, expressly one whole day in seven to be a holy Sabbath to *b* himself.

h Deut. 5. 12,

13, 14.

Lev. 19. 30.

23. 3.

Q. 59. *Which day of the seven hath God appointed to be the weekly Sabbath?*

A. From the beginning of the world to the Resurrection of Christ, God appointed the seventh day of the week to be the weekly Sabbath, and the first day of the week ever since to continue to the end of the world, which is the Christian *i* Sabbath. *i Gen. 2. 2, 3.*

Q. 60. How is the Sabbath to be Sanctified? *1 Cor. 16. 1, 2.*

A. The Sabbath is to be sanctified by a holy resting all that *k* day, even from such worldly employments and recreations, as are lawful on other days, and spending the whole time in the publick and private exercises of God's *m* Worship, except so much as is to be taken up in the works of Necessity and *n* Mercy. *Acts 20. 7.*
k Exod. 20. 8,
14.
l Exod. 16. 25,
26, 27, 28.
Neb. 13. 15, 10
22d. Verse
m Mat. 12. 11,

Q. 61. What is forbidden in the fourth Commandment? *12, 13.*
n Luk. 4. 16.

A. The fourth Commandment forbiddeth the omission or careless performances of the duties required, and the profaning the day by *p* idleness, or doing that which is in it self sinful, or by unnecessary Thoughts, Words, or Works, about Worldly Employments or Recreations. *Act. 20. 7.*
Psal. 92. 1, 2.
Isa. 66. 23.
Ezek. 22. 26.
Amos 8. 5.
p Act. 20. 7, 9.
q Ezek. 23. 38.

Q. 62. What are the Reasons annexed to the fourth Commandment? *r Jer. 17. 24,*
25, 26.

A. The Reasons annexed to the fourth Commandment are God's allowing us six days of the week for our own *s* employments, his challenging a special propriety in the seventh, his own Example, and his blessing the *t* Sabbath-day. *Isa. 58. 13.*
Exod. 31. 15,
16, 17.
Lev. 23. 1.
Gen. 2. 3.
t Exod. 20. 11.

Q. 63. Which is the fifth Commandment?

A. The fifth *u* Commandment is, [*Honour thy Father and thy Mother, that thy days may be long upon the Land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.*] *u Exod. 20. 12.*

Q. 64.

Q. 64. What is required in the fifth Commandment?

A. The fifth Commandment requireth the preserving the honour, and performing the duties belonging to every one in their several places, and Relations, as *w* superiors, *x* inferiors, or *y* equals.

w Eph. 5. 21.

Eph. 6. 1.

x Pet. 2. 17.

Rom. 13. 1.

Eph. 6. 9.

y Rom. 12. 10.

z Mat. 15. 4.

5, 6.

Ezek. 44. 2, 3.

4.

Rom. 13. 7, 8.

Q. 65. What is forbidden in the fifth Commandment?

A. The fifth Commandment forbiddeth the neglecting of, or doing any thing against the honour & duty which belongeth to every one in their several places and *z* relations.

Q. 66. What is the reason annexed to the fifth Commandment?

A. The reason annexed to the fifth Commandment, is a promise of long life and prosperity (as far as it shall serve for God's Glory, and their own good) to all such as keep his *a* Commandment.

a Dent. 5. 16.

Eph. 6. 2, 3.

Q. 67. What is the sixth Commandment?

A. The sixth Commandment is, [Thou shalt not kill.]

b Exod. 20. 13.

Q. 68. What is required in the sixth Commandment?

A. The sixth Commandment requireth all lawful endeavour to preserve our own *c* life, and the life of *d* others.

c Eph. 5. 28, 29.

d 1 Kin. 18. 4.

Psal. 82. 3.

Job. 29. 13.

Q. 69. What is forbidden in the sixth Commandment?

A. The sixth Commandment forbiddeth the taking away of our own life, or the life of our neighbour unjustly, and whatsoever *e* tendeth *e* thereunto.

e Acts 16. 28.

Gen. 9. 6.

Q. 70. Which is the seventh Commandment?

A. The seventh Commandment is, [Thou shalt not commit adultery.]

f Exod. 20. 14. shalt not commit *f* Adultery.]

Q. 71.

Q. 71. What is required in the seventh Commandment?

A. The seventh Commandment requireth the preservation of our own, and our neighbours chastity, in *f* speech, heart, and *g* behaviour. *f* 1 Tim. 2. 2. *g* Eph. 5. 11, 12.

Q. 72. What is forbidden in the seventh Commandment?

A. The seventh Commandment *b* forbiddeth all unchaste thoughts, words and *g* actions. *b* 1 Thes. 4. 4. *g* 1 Cor. 7. 2, 3, 5, 36. *g* Col. 4. 6. *g* 1 Pet. 3. 2.

Q. 73. Which is the eighth Commandment?

A. The eighth Commandment is, [Thou shalt not *i* steal?] *h* Mat. 15. 19. *h* and 5. 28. *h* Eph. 5. 3, 4.

Q. 74. What is required in the eighth Commandment?

A. The eighth Commandment requireth the lawful procuring, and furthering the wealth, and outward estate of our selves, and *k* others. *k* Gen. 30. 30. *k* Phil. 4. 2, 23. *k* Prov. 27. 17. *k* Rom. 12. 8.

Q. 75. What is forbidden in the eighth Commandment?

A. The eighth Commandment forbiddeth whatsoever doth, or may unjustly hinder our own or our neighbours wealth or outward *l* estate. *l* 1 Tim. 5. *l* Deut. 22. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. *l* Lev. 25. 35. *l* Exod. 23. 4, 5.

Q. 76. Which is the ninth Commandment?

A. The ninth Commandment is, [Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour.] *m* Ge. 47. 14, 20. *m* 1 Prov. 11. 17. *m* & 23. 20, 21. *m* and 28. 19.

Q. 77. What is required in the ninth Commandment?

A. The ninth Commandment requireth the maintaining and promoting of truth between man and *n* man, and of our own, and *n* our neighbours good *o* name, especially in *o* witness *p* bearing. *n* Zech. 8. 6. *o* Job. 5. 12. *p* Eph. 4. 28. *p* Exod. 20. 16.

Q. 78. *p* Pr. 10. 5, 25.

Q. 78. What is forbidden in the ninth Commandment?

A. The ninth Commandment forbiddeth whatsoever is prejudicial to truth, or injurious to our own or neighbour's good & name.

q Job 27. 5.

Rom. 3. 13.

Psal. 15. 3.

Q. 79. Which is the tenth Commandment?

A. The tenth Commandment is, [Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's House, Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's Wife, nor his Man-

r Exod. 20. 17.

f Heb. 13. 5.

1 Tim. 6. 6.

t Job. 31. 29.

Rom. 12. 15.

1 Tim. 1. 5.

1 Cor. 13. 4,

5, 6, 7.

u 1 Kin. 21. 5.

Esth. 5. 13.

1 Cor. 10. 10.

w Gal. 5. 26.

Col. 3. 5.

Fam. 3. 15, 16.

x Rom. 7. 7, 8.

and 13. 9.

Deut. 5. 21.

y Eccl. 7. 20.

1 Job. 1. 8, 10.

Gal. 5. 17.

z Gen. 6. 5.

and 8. 21.

Ro. 5. 9, to 21.

Ja. 3. 2, to 13.

a Ezek. 8. 6,

13, 15.

1 Job. 5. 16.

John 19. 11,

Q. 80. What is required in the tenth Commandment?

A. The tenth Commandment requireth full contentment with our own & condition, with a right and charitable frame of spirit toward our neighbour, and all that is his.

Q. 81. What is forbidden in the tenth Commandment?

A. The tenth Commandment forbiddeth all discontentment with our own & state envying or grieving at the good of our neighbour, and all inordinate motions and affections to any thing that is & his.

Q. 82. Is any man able perfectly to keep the Commandments of God?

A. No meer man since the fall is able in this life perfectly to keep the Commandments of God, y but daily doth break them in thought, word and & deed.

Q. 83. Are all transgressions of the Law equally heinous?

A. Some sins in themselves, and by reason of several aggravations, are more heinous in the sight of God than & others.

Q. 84. What doth every sin deserve?

A. Eve

A. Every sin deserveth God's Wrath and curse, both in this Life, and that which is to come.

Q. 85. What doth God require of us that we may escape the wrath and curse due to us for sin?

A. To escape the Wrath and Curse of God due to us for sin, God requireth of us Faith in Jesus Christ, Repentance unto life, with the diligent use of all outward means whereby Christ Communicateth to us the benefits of Redemption.

Q. 86. What is Faith in Jesus Christ?

A. Faith in Jesus Christ is a saving grace whereby we receive and rest upon him alone for Salvation, as he is offered to us in the Gospel.

Q. 87. What is Repentance unto Life?

A. Repentance unto Life is a saving grace, whereby a sinner out of a true sense of his sin, and apprehension of the mercy of God in Christ, doth with Grief and hatred of his sin, turn from it unto God with full purpose, and endeavour after new obedience.

Q. 88. What are the outward means whereby Christ Communicateth to us the benefits of Redemption?

A. The outward and ordinary means whereby Christ communicateth to us the benefits of Redemption, are his Ordinances, especially the Word, Sacrament and Prayer, all which are made effectual to the Elect for Salvation.

Q. 89. How is the Word made effectual to Salvation?

b *Eph.* 5. 6.

Gal. 3. 10.

Lam. 3. 39.

Mat. 25. 41.

c *Acts* 20. 21

d *Prov.* 1. 2. 10

8. 13. 10 the end

Isa. 55. 3.

e *Heb.* 10. 39.

f *John* 1. 12.

Isa. 33. 22.

Phil. 3. 9.

g *Acts* 11. 18.

Acts 2. 37,

38, 39.

i *Jos.* 2. 13.

k *Fer.* 2. 12, 13.

Fer. 31. 18, 19.

Ezek. 36. 31.

l 2 *Cor.* 7. 11.

Psal. 119. 59.

m *Mat.* 28. 19.

Acts 2. 41, 42.

A.

A. The Spirit of God maketh the Reading but especially the preaching of the word an effectual means of convincing and converting sinners; and of building them up in holiness and comfort through Faith unto

n Neh. 8. 8.

1 Cor. 4. 24, 25.

Acts 6. 8.

Psal. 19. 7.

Acts 20. 32.

Rom. 15. 4.

2 Tim. 3. 15,

16, 17.

Ro. 10. 13, 14,

15, 16, 17, and

1. 16.

1 Pet. 2. 1, 2.

Psal. 119. 18.

Prov. 8. 34.

Heb. 4. 2.

2 Thes. 2. 10.

Psal. 119. 11.

Luke 8. 15.

Jam. 1. 25.

1 Pet. 3. 21.

Mat. 3. 11.

1 Cor. 3. 6, 7.

1 Cor. 12. 12.

Gen. 17. 10.

Rom. 4. 11.

Exod. 12. cap.

1 Co. 11. 25, 26.

Mar. 16. 16.

Mat. 26. 20,

27, 28.

Mat. 28. 19.

Q. 90. *How is the Word to be read and heard, that it may become effectual to salvation?*

A. That the Word may become effectual to Salvation, we must attend thereunto with diligence, preparation *p* and *q* prayer, receive it with faith and *r* love, lay it up in our *s* hearts, and practice it in our *t* lives.

Q. 91. *How do the Sacraments become effectual means of Salvation?*

A. The Sacraments become effectual means of Salvation, not from any vertue in them, or in him that doth administer them, but only by the blessing of *u* Christ, and the working of the Spirit in them, that by faith *w* receive them.

Q. 92. *What is a Sacrament?*

A. A Sacrament is an holy Ordinance instituted by Christ, wherein by sensible signs, Christ and the benefits of the New Covenant are represented, sealed and applied to a believer, *x*.

Q. 93. *Which are the Sacraments of the New Testament?*

A. The Sacraments of the New Testament are *y* Baptism and the Lord's *z* Supper.

Q. 94. *What is Baptism?*

A. Baptism is a Sacrament, wherein the washing with Water, in the Name of the Father and of the Son, and of the holy *a* Ghost doth signifie and seal our ingrafting into Christ,

Christ, and partaking of the benefits of the Covenant of Grace, and our ingagement to be the *b* Lords.

b Rom. 6. 2.

Q. 95. *To whom is Baptism to be administred?* Gal. 3. 27.

A. Baptism is not to be administred to any that are out of the visible Church, till they profess their Faith in Christ, and obedience to *e* him; but the infants of such as are members of the visible Church are to be *d* baptised.

c Act. 8. 36, 37. and 2. 38.

d Act. 2. 38, 39.

Q. 96. *What is the Lord's Supper?*

Gen. 17. 10.

A. The Lord's Supper is a Sacrament, wherein, by giving and receiving Bread and Wine according to Christ's appointment, his death is shew'd forth; and the worthy receivers are not after a corporal and carnal manner, but by Faith made partakers of his Body and Blood, with all his benefits, to their spiritual nourishment, and growth in *e* grace.

Col. 2. 11, 12.

1 Cor. 7. 14.

e 1 Cor. 11. 23;

Q. 97. *What is required of the worthy receivers of the Lord's Supper?*

24, 25, 26, and 10. 16.

A. It is required of them that would worthily partake of the Lord's Supper, that they examine themselves, of their knowledge to *f* discern the Lord's *f* Body, of their Faith to *g* feed upon *g* him, of their *b* Repentance, *g* *i* Love, and new *k* Obedience; lest coming *h* unworthily, they eat and drink *l* Judgment to themselves.

f 1 Cor. 11. 28,

29.

g 2 Cor. 13. 15.

h 1 Cor. 11. 37.

i Co. 10. 16, 17.

k 1 Cor. 5. 7, 8.

Q. 98. *What is Prayer?*

11 Co. 13. 28, 29

A. Prayer is an offering of our desire to *m* God, for things agreeable to his *n* will, in *n* the name of *o* Christ, with confession of our *p* sins and thankful acknowledgment of his *o* mercies.

m Psal. 62. 8.

n 1 Job. 5. 15.

o Rom. 8. 27.

p Job. 16. 23.

p Psal. 32. 5, 9.

Q. 99. *What rule hath God given for our direction in Prayer?*

Dan. 9. 4, 8.

A. *q* Phil. 4. 6.

r *John* 5. 14.

A. The whole Word of God is of use to direct us in r Prayer, but the special rule of direction, is that form of Prayer which Christ taught his Disciples, commonly called, the Lord's f Prayer.

f *Mat.* 6. 9, 10,

11, 12, 13.

Q. 100. What doth the Preface of the Lord's Luk. 11. 2, 3, 4. Prayer teach us ?

t *Mat.* 6. 9.

A. The Preface of the Lord's Prayer which is, Our Father which art in Heaven : teacheth us to draw near to God with holy reverence, and confidence *, as Children to a Father, able and ready to help us; and that we should pray with and for w others.

* *Isa.* 64. 9.

u *Rom.* 8. 15.

Luke 12. 13.

w *Act.* 12. 5.

Eph. 6. 18.

i *Tim.* 2. 1, 2.

x *Mat.* 6. 9.

y *Psal.* 67. 1,

2, 3.

Rom. 11. 36.

z *Psal.* 6. 9.

Q. 101. What do we pray for in the first Petition ?

A. In the first Petition, which is, Hallowed be x thy Name, we pray, that God would enable us and others to glorifie him all that whereby he maketh himself y known, and that he would dispose all things to his own z glory.

Q. 102. What do we pray for in the Second Petition ?

A. In the second Petition, which is, a Thy Kingdom come, we pray that Satan's Kingdom may be b destroyed, and that the Kingdom of Grace may be c advanced, our selves and others brought into it and kept in d it, and that the Kingdom of Glory may be e hastn'd.

Q. 103. What do we pray for in the third Petition ?

A. In the third Petition, which is, Thy will be done on earth, as it is in f Heaven, we pray, that God by his Grace would make us able and willing to know, obey, and g submit to his will in all things, as the Angels do in h Heaven.

Q. 104. What do we pray for in the fourth Petition ?

A. In

a *Mat.* 6. 10.

b *Psal.* 68. 1.

c *Rev.* 12. 10,

11. *Pf.* 51. 18.

d 2 *Thef.* 3. 1.

Rom. 10. 1.

f *Joh.* 17. 19, 20.

e *Rev.* 22. 20.

f *Mat.* 6. 10.

Psal. 67.

g *Pf.* 119. 34,

35, 36.

h *Act.* 21. 14.

Pf. 103. 20, 22.

A. In the fourth Petition, which is, *Give us this day our daily bread*, we pray, that of God's free gift we may receive a competent portion of the good things of this Life, and enjoy his blessing with them. *Mat. 6. 11. kProv. 30. 8, 9.*

Q. 105. What do we pray for in the fifth Petition? *Gen. 28. 20. 1 Tim. 4. 4, 5.*

A. In the fifth Petition, which is, *And forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors*, we pray, that God for Christ's sake would freely pardon all our sins: Which we are the rather encouraged to ask, because by his grace we are enabled from the heart to forgive others. *Psal. 90. 17. 1 Mat. 6. 12. m Psal. 51. 1, 2, 7, 9. Dan. 9. 17, 18, 19.*

Q. 106. What do we pray for in the sixth Petition? *Luke 11. 4. Mat. 18. 14.*

A. In the sixth Petition, which is, *And lead us not into Temptations, but deliver us from Evil*, we pray, that God would either keep us from being tempted to sin, or support and deliver us when we are tempted. *Mat. 6. 13. p Mat. 26. 41. Isa. 19. 13.*

Q. 107. What doth the conclusion of the Lord's prayer teach us? *2 Cor. 12. 7, 8. Psal. 51. 10.*

A. The Conclusion of the Lord's Prayer which is, *For thine is the Kingdom, and the Power, and the Glory for ever Amen*, teacheth us to take our encouragement in Prayer from God only, and in our Prayer to Praise him, ascribing Kingdom, Power and Glory to him; and in testimony, of our desire and assurance to be heard, we say *Amen*. *Mat. 6. 13. Dan. 9. 4, 7, 8, 9, 16, 19. 1 Chron. 29. 10, 11, 13. u Rev. 22. 20.*

The Ten Commandments.

Exodus 20.

GOD spake all these words saying, *I am the Lord thy God* which have brought thee out of the Land of Egypt, out of the House of Bondage.

I. Thou shalt have no other Gods before me.

II. Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of *any thing* that is in Heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth; thou shalt not bow down thy self to them nor serve them: for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the Fathers upon the Children unto the third and fourth *generation* of them that hate me, and shewing mercy unto thousands of them that love me and keep my Commandments.

III. Thou shalt not take the Name of the Lord thy God in vain, for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his Name in vain.

IV. Remember the Sabbath-day to keep it holy; six days shalt thou labour and do all thy work; but the seventh day is the sabbath of the Lord thy God, in it thou shalt not do any work, thou nor thy son; nor thy daughter, thy man-servant, nor thy maid-servant, nor thy cattel, nor the stranger that is within thy Gates. For in six days the Lord made Heaven and Earth, the Sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day, wherefore the Lord blessed the Sabbath-day, and hallowed it.

V. Honour thy Father and thy Mother, that thy day may be long upon the Land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

VI. Thou shalt not kill.

VII. Thou shalt not commit adultery.

VIII. Thou shalt not steal.

IX. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy Neighbour.

X. Thou

X. Thou shalt not covet thy Neighbour's House; thou shalt not covet thy Neighbour's Wife, nor his man-servant, nor his maid-servant, nor his Ox, nor his Ass, nor any thing that is thy Neighbour's.

The LORD'S PRAYER.

OUR Father which art in Heaven, Hallowed be thy Name: Thy Kingdom come: Thy Will be done on Earth as it is in Heaven: Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors: And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil: for thine is the Kingdom, and the Power, and the Glory for ever, Amen.

The CREED.

I Believe in God the Father Almighty, maker of Heaven and Earth: And in Jesus Christ his only Son our Lord, which was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified Dead and Buried, he descended into * Hell, the third day he rose again from the dead, he ascended into Heaven, and sitteth on the right hand of God the Father Almighty, from thence he shall come to judge the quick and the dead: I believe in the Holy Ghost, the Holy Catholick Church, the Communion of Saints, the forgiveness of sins, the Resurrection of the Body, and the life everlasting, Amen.

* That is continued in the state of the Dead, and under the power of Death till the third day.

So

SO much of every question is repeated in the Answer, as maketh every Answer an entire Proposition, or Sentence in it self, to the end the Learner may further Improve it upon all occasions, for his increase in Knowledge and Piety, even out of the Course of Catechising, as well as in it.

And albeit the substance of the Doctrine comprised in that abridgment, commonly called *The Apostles Creed*, be fully set forth in each of the Catechisms, so as there is no necessity of inserting the Creed it self, yet it is here annexed; not as though it were composed by the Apostles, or ought to be esteemed Canonical Scripture as the Ten Commandments and the Lord's Prayer much less a Prayer (as Ignorant people have been apt to make both it and the Decalogue) but because it is a brief sum of the Christian Faith agreeable to the Word of God, and anciently received in the Church of Christ.

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